

The big news for 2019 is Daniel's mother's family which I'm doing before Ebenezer because I'm sure of my Clarke information. I'll add Ebenezer after Margaret.

Daniel was the son of Ebenezer Ward and Margaret Clarke. She was b. abt. 1772, the daughter of John Clark b. 1731 Colchester, Essex, England (the son of John and Elizabeth Clark) & Dorothy unknown Clarke. They came with Samuel Holland to survey PEI in 1764. Samuel Holland was awarded Lot 28 for his service to the crown. He settled Pvt. John Clark and John's wife, Dorothy, on Lot 28. John Clarke was a soldier with the 60th Regiment of Foot. John's wife, Dorothy, was a washer woman for some of the soldiers.

Ireland. He had served with the 8th Regiment in America during the Seven Years' War, and was a joint proprietor with his brother, John, of Lot 19. On July 14, 1769, he received his Commission as Governor, and on August 4 of that same year, an order-in-council was passed approving his formal Instructions, and the oath of office was administered to him.²⁵ The British Government's selection of Walter Patterson as the Island's first Governor was judicious. For the next eighteen years, he devoted himself unstintingly to the difficult assignment of making St. John's Island a viable economic and political community. His faith in, and dedication to the development of the Island under almost impossible circumstances, more than counterbalanced the imprudences that characterized the twilight years of his regime and led eventually to his summary recall and disgrace.

Although Patterson received his appointment in 1769, due to the necessary preparations and the lateness of the season, he did not arrive on the Island until August 30, 1770. On September 10, he convened some of the principal inhabitants, and had his Commission read in their presence.²⁶ He then appointed John Duport, Phillips Callbeck, John Russel Spence, Thomas Wright, Patrick Fergus, William Allanby and David Higgins as members of his Council.²⁷ He did not fill the quota of twelve, provided by his Instructions, because he judged there were not enough suitable citizens to serve. On September 19, he took the oath of office as Governor and administered the necessary oaths to the members of the Council who were present on the Island.²⁸ The summoning of the Supreme Court on September 24, by John Duport, the Chief Justice, meant that the judicial and governmental machinery of the Island had now commenced. Patterson spent the rest of the autumn "finishing one of the houses built by order of Mr. Francklin in such a manner as he hoped would keep out a little of the approaching cold, and in sending to different parts of the continent for provisions to maintain his family during the winter."²⁹ He also expressed the hope that the Lieutenant Governor [Thomas DesBrisay] would remain in England that year, since there was not "a house to put their heads into, and if they did not bring provisions to serve them until next June, they must absolutely starve, for there was not one loaf of Bread, nor Flower [sic] to make one, to be bought on the Island."³⁰ Patterson need not have been concerned because his Lieutenant Governor did not grace the Island with his macabre and tiresome presence until 1779.

From the outset, St. John's Island was bedevilled by the failure of the proprietors to honor two of their principal obligations, namely, the promotion of the settlement of their lots, and the payment of the quit rents. When Patterson arrived, he estimated that there were approximately one hundred and fifty families on the Island. Most of these were sent to the Island by

two proprietors: Lieutenant Colonel Robert Stewart brought approximately sixty families to Lot 18, (fronting on Richmond Bay) from Argyllshire in Scotland, and Sir James Montgomery, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, sponsored a sizeable immigration on the *Falmouth* to Lot 34 (Covehead-Stanhope area).³¹ In addition, Samuel Holland, the proprietor of Lot 28, brought some discharged soldiers to his settlement at Tyron. Walter Patterson himself, assisted agriculturally but not numerically by settling some local Acadian French on Lots 17 and 19. But these efforts were not harbingers of a great future immigration.

The only movements of any consequence in the next three years, were those sponsored by the proprietors of Lots 36 and 21. Captain John MacDonald, Laird of Glenaladale, and destined to become the Island's most influential and embittered proprietor for some thirty-five years, had purchased Lot 36 in 1770. After mortgaging his estates in Scotland to the Borrodale branch of the MacDonald family, he sent out his brother, Donald MacDonald, in the year 1771, with sixteen families, to prepare for the arrival of the selected immigrants. In 1772, a chartered vessel, the *Alexander*, brought 210 Highlanders to Scotchfort and Tracadie where thriving settlements soon had their beginnings.³² These Scottish Highlanders were by far the largest group sent out by a single proprietor until the Selkirk movement of the early 1800's. Captain John MacDonald had certainly honored one important proprietary obligation by settling his lot, yet he abrogated one other term of his grant, since the settlers were Catholics rather than Protestants. In 1773 and 1774, Robert Clark and Robert Campbell, the enterprising co-proprietors of Lot 21, settled approximately two hundred people in the New London area.³³ The failure of the other proprietors to match these initiatives led Walter Patterson to report pessimistically in 1774 that the total population of the Island was only 1,215;³⁴ and five years later, forty-eight of the sixty-seven lots still did not have a single settler.³⁵ It was becoming only too apparent that the great majority of proprietors had no intention of honoring their obligation to promote the settlement of their estates.

Their attitude was remarkably similar with respect to their quit rent obligations. Their behaviour regarding these payments, with a few exceptions, was one of non-fulfillment. Walter Patterson and his Council were preoccupied with this problem from the moment the Island's separate government became operative. One of the Island's first Ordinances laid down stringent regulations respecting the payment of quit rents. Patterson, in forwarding it to the Secretary of State in September, 1771, informed him that he was obliged to lay down specific regulations for their collection "because of the backwardness in some of the proprietors to pay their quit

Canada's smallest province : a history of P.E.I.
by Bolger, Francis W. P. (Francis William Pius), 1925-

Documentation will be sparse for that time and place. I've had to read a lot of history books to get a working knowledge of the time. The book pages I'm showing here are how I worked this out. I have corresponded with 2 other Clark descendants who gave me clues and ideas which were a huge help. Knowing that what I've found matches their lines reinforces my theory about this family.

a dependency of Cape Breton, subject to military rule. Subsequently a new battery was erected at la-Joie which received the appellation of Fort Amherst, by which name the settlement was afterwards known.

During the early occupation of Fort Amherst by the King's troops, an event of more than common occurrence took place, which was the birth of a son to Commissary-Sergeant Webster and his wife, being the first birth of British parents on St. John's Island; this child arriving at the years of manhood, became a citizen of Charlottetown, where he was well and favorably known, and where he died at an advanced age. At his death Mr. Webster left a large family of sons and daughters, all of whom became settlers of the country.

Shortly after the surrender of Quebec, in 1759, a number of settlers arrived from Canada and made homes for themselves in the forest, on the southern side of the Tryon River. Among them were a Mr. Clark and his wife, who sometime after their arrival were blessed by the birth of a son, whom they named William; he was the second child born of British parents on the Island. Tryon, too, was the first English settlement of importance and soon became a thriving farming district.

Many toilsome years elapsed during which William Clark witnessed Tryon Settlement emerge from a state of wilderness into miles of well tilled farms and comfortable homes. He lived to see his children, grandchildren and great grandchildren grow to manhood before he died, which was in the year 1856, in the 97th year of his age.

Many disbanded soldiers of the army of Louisburg and Quebec came and settled in the Province and became tillers of the soil in different localities. The first to land was a band of Colonel Fraser's Highland Regiment, who encouraged others to follow, when their description of the country was published in Scotland and in other places.

Meanwhile the war between France and England continued, in which the arms of England were victorious in almost every engagement.

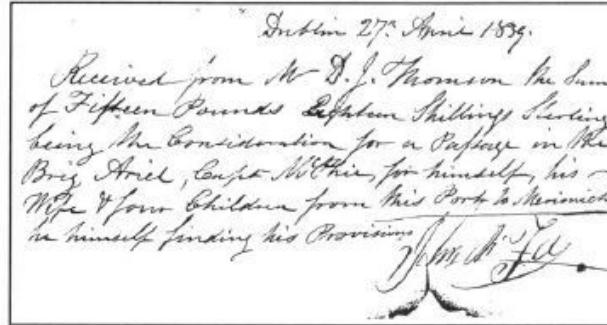
His Majesty George the Second died at Kensington, October 25th, 1760, and the next day H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was proclaimed King as George the Third, with the usual pomp and splendor becoming such an auspicious occasion. The

<https://archive.org/details/historicalsketch00polluoft/page/28?>

q=prince+edward+island

Historical sketch of the eastern regions of New France, from the various dates of their discoveries, to the surrender of Louisburg, 1758; also, Prince Edward Island: military and civil

And when I saw this I knew I had it!



Receipt for passage paid by David John Thomson, 1839.

in Pointe du Diable near Halifax, Nova Scotia.³

Captain Samuel Holland was commissioned Surveyor-General in 1764 by the British King George III to complete a general survey of British North America including Isle St. Jean. Captain Holland completed his survey of the Island in 1766 and for his good work and devotion to the crown was given his choice of one of the 67 lots on the Island. Holland chose Lot 28 on December 21, 1768, and named his new home Tryon after his close friend Captain Tryon. Holland's family, along with the families of some of his surveying party, were the first of the immigrants to settle in this area.⁴ The first British settlers brought by Holland found 450 acres of cleared land and 20 deserted homes along the river. This must have been a welcome sight after a long and difficult voyage aboard sailing vessels that were small and crowded.

John Clarke
in the UK, Royal Hospital Chelsea Pensioner Admissions and Discharges, 1715-1925

Saved to: Clark, John in tree "Spaulding/Ward Family Tree"
CLARKE, Pvt. JOHN (w/Holland survey (Lot 28) in tree
"Walker-Ward NOT ready for prime time"

Remove Remove



Name: John Clarke
Pension Admission or Examination Age: 53
Birth Year: abt 1731
Birth Place: Colchester, Essex
Pension Admission or Examination Date: 8 Jun 1784
Regiment: 60th Foot

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Attached to:  John Clark 1731-Deceased • MF66-ZK

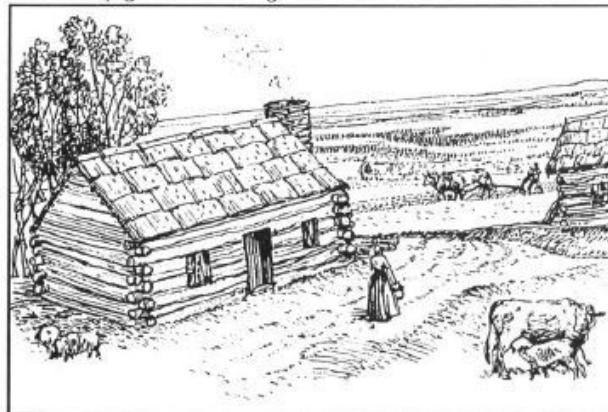
No image available

Record Collection: England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975

Document Information:

Similar Historical Records

No similar records were found.



3

John was b. 1731 in Colchester, Essex, England. This needs more research to be sure I'm right. Someday more things will be available on line. A trip to England would be great fun but not possible for me.

John Sr. and Dorothy had these known children:

William (m. Margaret Muttard) Clarke

1764–1855

Margaret Peggy CLARK Ward m. Ebenezer Ward 4

1772–1840

John (m. Elizabeth Lord) Clarke Jr. (Phoebe married at his house)

1773–1851

Michael (m. Sarah Gamble) Clarke

1777–1862

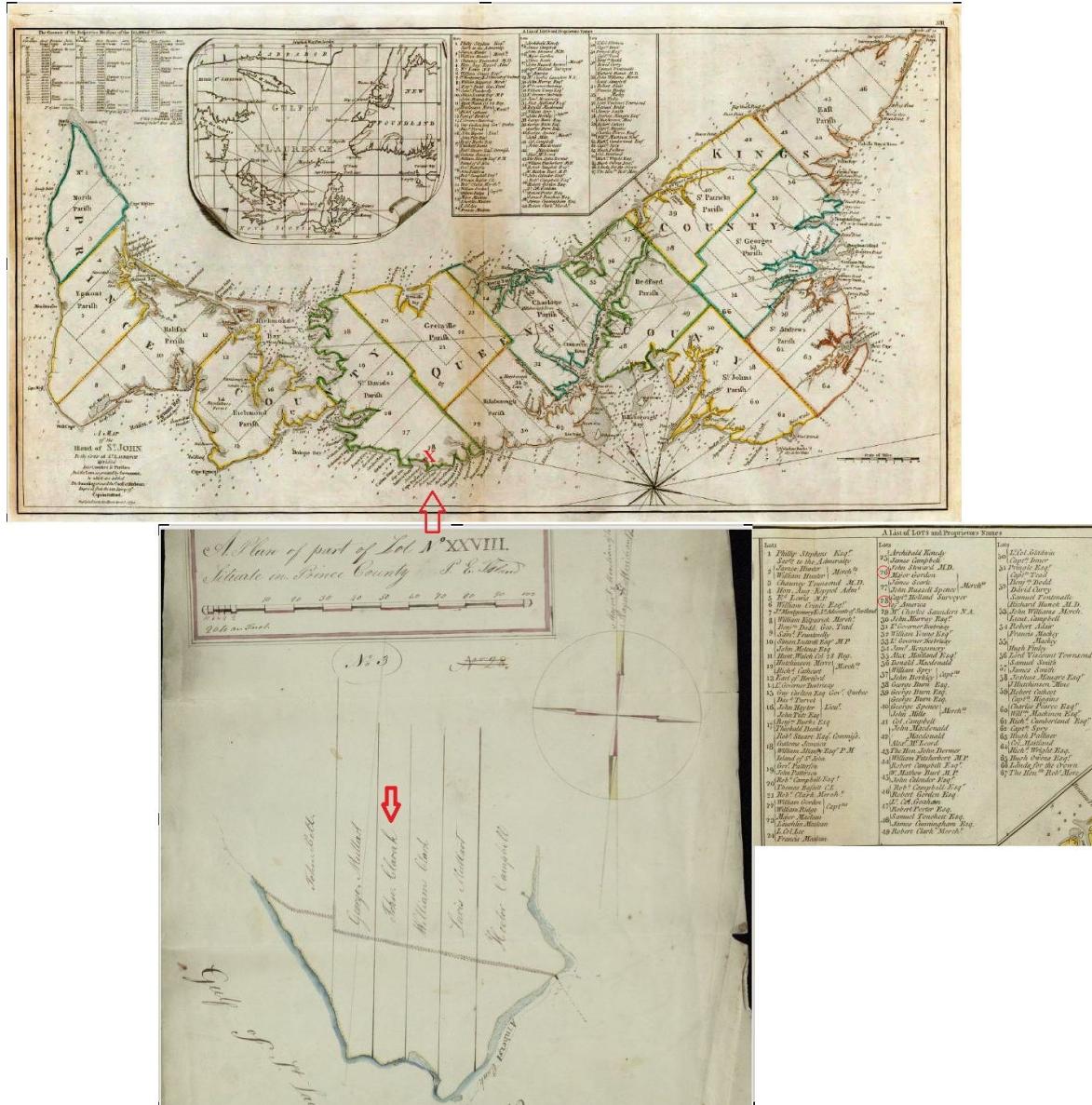
Mary Clarke

1779–

Elizabeth (m. 1st George Holland, son of Samuel the surveyor and 2nd Hugh Williams)

Clarke Holland Williams 1780–1844

Note: George Holland's sister, Susannah, m. Lt. Thomas T. Ward. Related to Ebenezer? I certainly expect so. A brother? Thomas had daughters Catherine m. Robert Ware and Susanna with Susanna Holland and Amelia with 2nd wife, Ann Wegg. Is it possible this Thomas Ward is the one who formed T Ward's Company that led the Loyalist from N.Y. to Nova Scotia? I'm working on it.



Regiments. Men's names age size. Examination of Invalid Soldiers Admitted Dismissed,
on Tuesday the 8th June 1702
Constraints Where born. Disabilities.

- 27 Feat Alex' Hinch 36 16 Ruptured Manchester Lancashire Taylor D^r
 ✓ The Earl 44 18 Complication of disorder, broken Jumper Lab. D^r
 In Shoulder 36 13 Spring fastened bone due Castle town York Weaver D^r
 30 d^r Henry O'Neill 26 8 Moderate by Kilburn Donegal Absent D^r a
 30 d^r Matt' Loral 54 5 Wounded in the left Breast Lancashire Taylor D^r
 44 d^r Henry Simeon 47 16 Bluen' Shrewsbury Farmer Doct ~~Discharged~~ D^r a
 47 d^r John Hilton 34 17 Worn Out Leigh Lancashire Weaver D^r
 50 d^r In Kiffen 20 2 lame on Left John Lancashire Absent D^r a
 60 d^r John Clarke 53 8 Wounded in the Left Chester Esq^r Absent D^r a ←
 63 d^r C'man Trotter 38 10^{1/2} Infirm Taunton Somerset 1100 l. D^r
 64 d^r Luke Fowler 33 8 Wounded in Right ear and head Warrington Weaver D^r
 74 d^r Tom Fletcher 49 18^{1/2} worn out small Master do D^r
 Sir John Sinclair 46 22^{1/2} Wounded in both hands Tullie North Lab. D^r
 d^r Mr. Dugdale William 30 6^{1/2} lost the use of right Andover Tappell do D^r
 d^r Den Mcintosh 30 6^{1/2} surviving the 6th June 1702 do D^r
 d^r Mr. Campbell 25 6^{1/2} recovered in Annat Argyll Taylor D^r
 Corp^r Mr. Baag 40 20^{1/2} Warrington Tishkelestock Weaver D^r
 d^r Mr. Smith 24 6^{1/2} disabled in right leg Lanarkshire Angus Lab. D^r
 Aberton Lee 40 24^{1/2} Plummer Hetheringham Nott^r Colcombs D^r
 Mr. Gibson 52 24^{1/2} Worn Out Higham Cumbred Lab. D^r
 John M'gill 60 22^{1/2} R^r Callendar Banff Lab. D^r
 Peter McKeane 54 18^{1/2} disabled in the right arm Glasgow Weaver D^r
 Alex M'Donald 54 14^{1/2} d^r Ardnamurchair Argyll Lab. D^r
 Robert Hardie 50 13^{1/2} 1 do Gorbals Lanark Weaver D^r
 Rob Burnside 44 13^{1/2} disabled in the right arm Glasgow do D^r
 John Robertson 36 13^{1/2} Weaver & Painter Dumfries do D^r
 Ja Lawrence 57 12 Worn Out Deptford Co. Banker do D^r

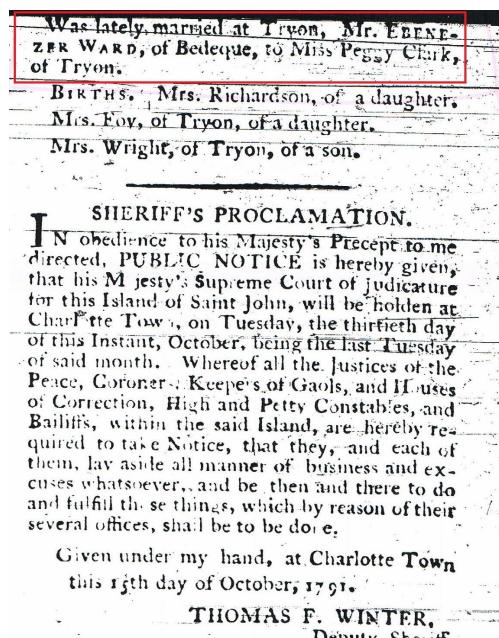
1784 John Clark age 53. This fits nicely but I'm not 100% sure it's the right John Clark.
 Fold3 on line.

minor foci in Lot 65 and in Lot 50 along the upper reaches of Orwell Bay. We are poorly informed as to the localities of origin of the Loyalists. The Bedeque group is supposed to have had as its nucleus part of the famous Shelburne (Nova Scotia) settlement which was so short-lived there and those in Kings (presumably in one or all of Lots 47, 54, 63 and 64) are spoken of as "Rhode Islanders." The latter group had been chiefly claimed for Montague.

By June 12, 1784, it is estimated that there were 380 Loyalists on the island (202 men and 178 women, children and slaves) and that another 120 came with their families by September 25 of that year. Many of them were transients and by 1786 Patterson reported that there were about 200 remaining.⁴⁷ The numbers were probably underestimated, but the suggestion that American Loyalists formed from one-sixth to one-fifth of the population⁴⁸ could only have been true, if ever, within a few years of their arrival. The names on the census of 1798 do not preclude the possibility that there were from 500 to 1,000 Loyalists, or their descendants, in a total recorded population of 4,300 odd at the end of the century; it does, however, seem unlikely that there were so many.

CHANGES OF THE EIGHTIES AND NINETIES

Stewart's survey of the 1779-99 settlement showed other advances in the twenty years which are reflected in Figures 23 and 24. Some settlement, mostly connected with the



The Royal Gazette 17 Oct 1792 Was lately married at Tryon,
Mr. Ebenezer Ward of Bedeque, to Miss Peggy Clark, of Tryon.
The 1791 calendar has the 30th on a Sunday. The 1792 calendar has the
30th as a Tuesday. I can't find this issue of the Royal Gazette again to
recheck the published date. I'm going to keep the wedding year as 1792.

It's extremely likely that Ebenezer Ward was one of the Loyalist settlers in Bedeque in Lot 26. The 1798 census puts him in Lot 28 so perhaps after his marriage to Margaret they settled there near her family.

The Royal Gazette 17 Oct 1792: Was lately married at Tryon, Mr. Ebenezer Ward of Bedeque, to Miss Peggy Clark, of Tryon.



Main Areas of Loyalist Settlement

HALIFAX – When General Howe abandoned Boston in 1776, he brought many of the King's supporters to Halifax, which had been settled in 1749.

SHELBURNE – Settled after the evacuation of New York in the Spring of 1783, Port Roseway was renamed Shelburne for the British prime minister.

BIRCHTOWN – The largest settlement of Black Loyalists

DIGBY – Settled by Loyalists in June 1783

PORT MOUTON – Named Guysborough for Sir Guy Carleton. After a forest fire in 1784 most of the settlers moved on to what is now Guysborough.

GUYSBOROUGH – Chedabucto, renamed for Sir Guy Carleton, was settled by disbanded British regiments, including the Duke of Cumberland's regiment.

SYDNEY – Loyalists from New York & Connecticut arrived 1784.

RAWDON – Loyalists fleeing the Siege of Ninety Six, South Carolina.

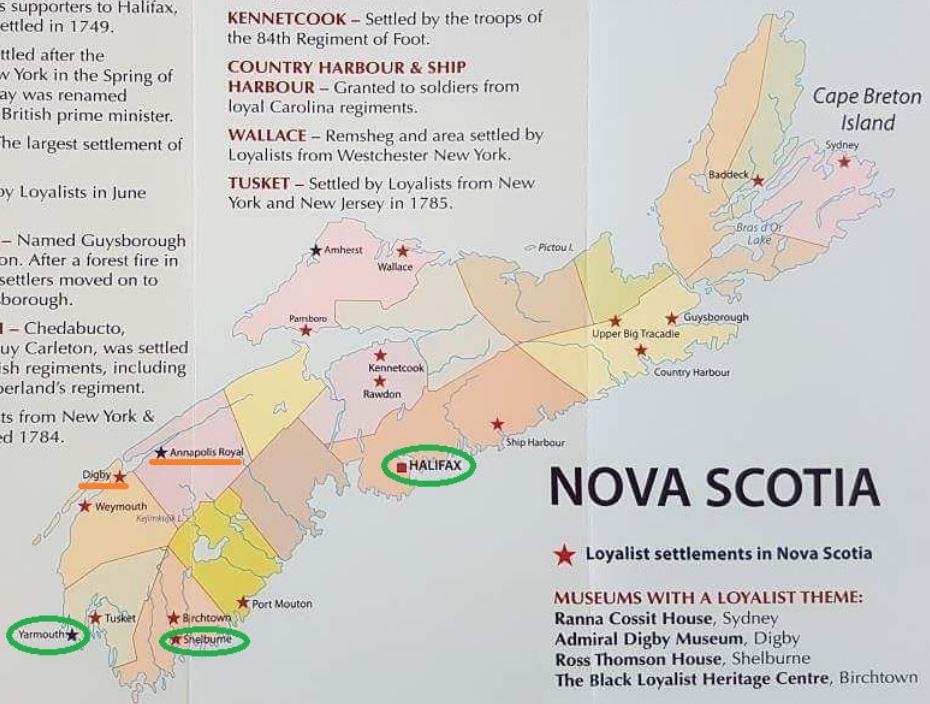
KENNETCOOK – Settled by the troops of the 84th Regiment of Foot.

COUNTRY HARBOUR & SHIP HARBOUR – Granted to soldiers from loyal Carolina regiments.

WALLACE – Remsheg and area settled by Loyalists from Westchester New York.

TUSKET – Settled by Loyalists from New York and New Jersey in 1785.

UPPER BIG TRACADIE – Black Loyalists from South Carolina.



Did Ebenezer land in Digby, move to Shelburne and then go to PEI? What became of the 7 year old slave, Elizabeth? How did Daniel end up in Halifax? He married Margaret Full in Yarmouth. Harriet's family was also living in Yarmouth but when they married he was from Halifax.

Working backwards from Bedeque I will give my ideas of how the move from New York to Prince Edward Island probably happened.

to such as would settle on the island. To this end they offered to resign certain of their lands for colonization, on condition that the government abated the quit-rents. This petition was favourably received by the government, and a proclamation was issued promising lands to settlers in Prince Edward Island on terms similar to those granted to settlers in Nova Scotia and Quebec.

Encouraged by the liberal terms held forth, a number of Loyalists went to the island direct from New York, and a number went later from Shelburne, disappointed by the prospects there. In June 1784 a muster of Loyalists on the island was taken, which showed a total of about three hundred and eighty persons, and during the remainder of the year a couple of hundred went from Shelburne. At the end of 1784, therefore, it is safe to assume that there were nearly six hundred on the island, or about one-fifth of the total population.

These refugees found great difficulty in obtaining the grants of land promised to them. They were allowed to take up their residence on certain lands, being assured that their titles were secure; and then, after they had cleared the lands, erected buildings, planted orchards,

CHAPTER VIII IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

NOT many Loyalists found their way to Prince Edward Island, or, as it was called at the time of the American Revolution, the Island of St John. Probably there were not many more than six hundred on the island at any one time. But the story of these immigrants forms a chapter in itself. Elsewhere the refugees were well and loyally treated. In Nova Scotia and Quebec the English officials strove to the best of their ability, which was perhaps not always great, to make provision for them. But in Prince Edward Island they were the victims of treachery and duplicity.

Prince Edward Island was in 1783 owned by a number of large landed proprietors. When it became known that the British government intended to settle the Loyalists in Nova Scotia, these proprietors presented a petition to Lord North, declaring their desire to afford asylum

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and made other improvements, they were told that their titles lacked validity, and they were forced to move. Written title-deeds were withheld on every possible pretext, and when they were granted they were found to contain onerous conditions out of harmony with the promises made. The object of the proprietors, in inflicting these persecutions, seems to have been to force the settlers to become tenants instead of freeholders. Even Colonel Edmund Fanning, the Loyalist lieutenant-governor, was implicated in this conspiracy. Fanning was one of the proprietors in Township No. 50. The settlers in this township, being unable to obtain their grants, resolved to send a remonstrance to the British government, and chose as their representative one of their number who had known Lord Cornwallis during the war, hoping through him to obtain redress. This agent was on the point of leaving for England, when news of his intention reached Colonel Fanning. The ensuing result was as prompt as it was significant: within a week afterwards nearly all the Loyalists in Township No. 50 had obtained their grants.

Others, however, did not have friends in high places, and were unable to obtain redress. The minutes of council which contained the records

IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

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of many of the allotments were not entered in the regular Council Book, but were kept on loose sheets; and thus the unfortunate settlers were not able to prove by the Council Book that their lands had been allotted them. When the rough minutes were discovered years later, they were found to bear evidence, in erasures and the use of different inks, of having been tampered with.

For seventy-five years the Loyalists continued to agitate for justice. As early as 1790 the island legislature passed an act empowering the governor to give grants to those who had not yet received them from the proprietors. But this measure did not entirely redress the grievances, and after a lapse of fifty years a petition of the descendants of the Loyalists led to further action in the matter. In 1840 a bill was passed by the House of Assembly granting relief to the Loyalists, but was thrown out by the Legislative Council. As late as 1860 the question was still troubling the island politics. In that year a land commission was appointed, which reported that there were Loyalists who still had claims on the local government, and recommended that free grants should be made to such as could prove that their fathers had been attracted to

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the island under promises which had never been fulfilled.

Such is the unlovely story of how the Loyalists were persecuted in the Island of St John, under the British flag.

It seems to be a story of out of the frying pan and into the fire. Each step was worse than the step before.



*A Return of the Inhabitants on the Island of Saint John,
taken in April, 1798, by order of His Excellency Gov-
ernor Fanning, &c., &c., &c.: By Robert Fox, Deputy
Surveyor.**

No. of Lots or Townships.	Names of the Heads of Families.	Males.			Females.			Total Males and Females.
		Under 16 yrs		From 16 to 60	Under 16 yrs		From 16 to 60	
		Under 16 yrs	From 16 to 60	Above 60	Under 16 yrs	From 16 to 60	Above 60	
Lot No. 26.	Samuel Chatterton	2	1		3	1		7
	John Baker	4	3		3			10
	Major Hooper		1		2	1		4
	Joseph Selliker	1	2		1			4
	Thomas Hooper, Esq.	1	1	1	1			4
	William Barrett		4		1	2		4
	Peter Mabee	4	3		2	1		10
	John Strickland	2	1		2			6
	Nathaniel Wetherall	1	1		3	1		4
	Widow Robins	3			4	1		8
	Benjamin Cole	1	2		1	1		5
	Richard Price	2	1		1	1		5
	Moses Hives	2	1		1	1		5
	Alexander Anderson		1		2	1		4
	Archibald McCullum	2	1		2	1		6
Lot No. 27.	Daniel Woods	2	1		2	1		6
	John McDonald		1		2	1		4
	Dennis Flyn		1					1
	John McGinnis	1	1		3	1		6
	Dougal McDunnis	1	1		2	1		5
	Donald McKenzie	2	2			2		6
Lot No. 28.	Peter Rubere	2	1		2	1		6
	William Clark	1	1	1	1	1		5
	George Molart		2			1		3
	John Gould	2	1		2	1		6
	George Stagman	2	1		4	1		8
	Tho. Gamble	4	1		2	1		8
	Dav. McWilliam	4	1		1	1		7
	Widow Pollard	4			3	1		8
	Adam Fullmon		3	1			1	5
	Widow Lard		2		2	1		5
	James Hewit	1	2	1	1	1		6
Lot No. 28.	Morris Quinlan		1		2	1		4
	John Taylor		1		1	1		3
	Joseph Woods	1	1		3	1		6
	Dav. Perman		1	1	2	1		5
	William Warren	1	1		2	2		6
	John Lord	2	2		2	4		10
	Nathaniel Wright	4	1			2		7
	John Foy, Esq.	1	1		3	1		6
	Philip Callbeck	1	1		2	1		5
	Ebenezer Ward	1	3		3	1		8
	Peter Clymer	2	1		1	2		6

Ebenezer and Margaret had been married 7 years so some of these children must be from a 1st wife. Any child aged 16 and above would have been born no later than 1782/3 so the 3 daughters 16 and above can't be Peggy's. Did a 1st wife die around 1790? Where were they then? Margaret's father must have been dead by 1798. I think this William would be her brother.

(Drenan) of Co. Kilkenny, Ireland; marr. Halifax 19 June 1832 Catherine Power (q.v.) (33:68).

Walsh, Richard. Deserted 15 Aug. 1808 from a Detachment, 1st Bn., 23rd Regt. of Foot or Royal Welsh Fusiliers; 5'8", swarthy complexion, brown hair, grey eyes, 24, b. Ireland; advertised *The Weekly Chronicle*, 26 Aug. 1808 (28:34).

Walsh, Richard. Of Camona, Co. Tipperary, Ireland; marr. Halifax 10 May 1835 Catherine Walsh (q.v.) (34:139).

Walsh, Richard. S. of James/Margaret of Ballingerry, Co. Kilkenny, Ireland; marr. Halifax 4 Feb. 1829 Mary Brawders (q.v.) (32:119).

Walsh, Richard. S. of John/Eleanor (Doulan) of Parish St. John, Kilkenny City, Ireland; marr. Halifax 18 Apr. 1828 Margaret Jones (32:120).

Walsh, Richard. S. of Michael/Elenor (Quirk) of Co. Tipperary, Ireland; marr. Halifax 28 May 1835 Ellen Conway (q.v.) (34:139).

Walsh, Richard. S. of Thomas/Joanna of Co. Kilkenny, Ireland; marr. Halifax 2 July 1838 Alice Walsh (q.v.) (34:139).

Walsh, Thomas. S. of Thomas/Margaret (Ryan) of Carrick-on-Suir, Tipperary, Ireland; marr. Halifax 2 Oct. 1810 Mary Purcell (30:112).

Walsh, Thomas. S. of John/Mary (Grant) of Co. Kilkenny, Ireland; marr. Halifax 6 Feb. 1830 Mary Byrnes (q.v.) (32:120).

Walsh, Thomas. S. of Martin/Bridget (Capel) of Callan, Co. Kilkenny, Ireland; marr. Halifax 8 July 1830 Anne Crook (q.v.) (32:120).

Walsh, Thomas. S. of James/Mary (Grace) of Parish Kilmacow, Co.

Kilkenny, Ireland; marr. Halifax 7 Aug. 1829 Catherine Tobin (q.v.) (32:120).

Walsh, Thomas. S. of Thomas/Honora (Nagle) of Co. Cork, Ireland; marr. Halifax 23 July 1839 Joanna Sullivan (q.v.) (34:139).

Walsh, Thomas. S. of James/Honora (O'Mara) of Co. Tipperary, Ireland; marr. Halifax 16 Apr. 1845 Ann Aheran (q.v.) (35:145).

Walsh, Thomas. Widower of Honora Aheran; of Co. Cork, Ireland; marr. Halifax 11 Jan. 1831 Mary Crowley (q.v.) (33:68).

Walsh, William. S. of Robert/Mary (Ruffe) of Parish Tubbrid, Co. Kilkenny, Ireland; marr. Halifax 26 Oct. 1822 Nancy Feishkence (31:54).

Walsh, William. S. of Thomas/Mary (Murphy) of Co. Wexford, Ireland; marr. Halifax 1 May 1833 Margaret Mahony (33:68).

Walt, Thomas. Loyalist; plus 1 f.; mustered at Digby 19 May 1784 (39:196).

Walters, William. Loyalist; mustered at Digby 19 May 1784 (39:196).

Waltin, Jonathan. Loyalist; plus 1 svt.; mustered at Digby 19 May 1784 (39:197).

Walton, Thomas. 24; husbandman; Hull, Yorkshire, to Halifax; on JENNY 3-10 April 1775 (22:124).

Ward, Ebenezer. Loyalist; plus 1 f./2 ch./1 svt.; mustered at Digby 19 May 1784 (39:196). 

Ward, Elizabeth. 22; wife of William; Hull, Yorkshire, to Nova Scotia; on TWO FRIENDS 28 Feb.-7 Mar. 1774 (25:28).

Ward, James. Loyalist; plus 1 f./3 ch.; mustered at Digby 19 May 1784 (39:196).

Ebenezer and his family mustered at Digby 19 May 1784. The Ebenezer who left NY in 1784 had a f 2 ch 1 sv. That makes me think this is the same Ebenezer. The 7 year old servant, Elizabeth, went to Annapolis which is very near Digby. What happened to her? Could she be counted as one of the 3 daughters enumerated in 1798? The problem is Digby is on the other side of Nova Scotia from Shelburne. The reason for the next move becomes clearer soon.

African Nova Scotians

in the Age of Slavery and Abolition

Book of Myths
From Guy Carleton, 1st Baron Dorchester: Papers, The National Archives,
Kew (PRO 30/55/100) 10427 p. 1

Elizabeth Ward, a fine girl. The 7 year old slave/servant of Ebenezer Ward.

Documents relating to the Revolutionary history of the State of New Jersey
by New Jersey Historical Society

1778] NEWSPAPER EXTRACTS.

587

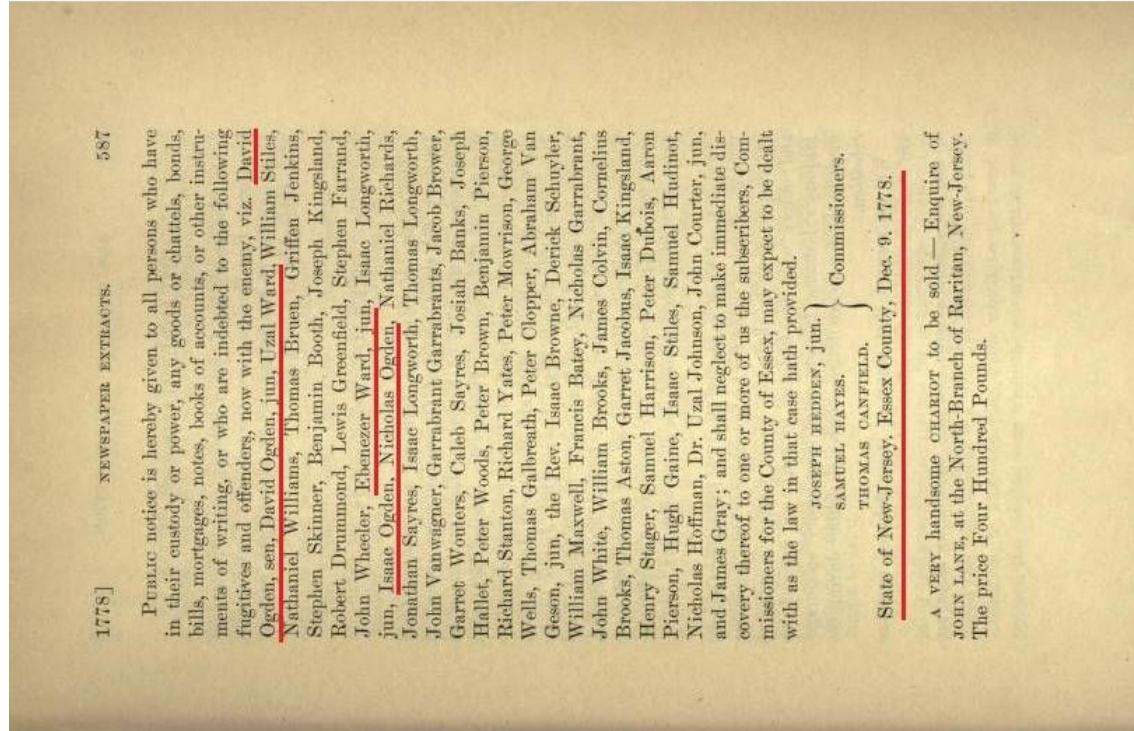
PUBLIC notice is hereby given to all persons who have in their custody or power, any goods or chattels, bonds, bills, mortgages, notes, books of accounts, or other instruments of writing, or who are indebted to the following fugitives and offenders, now with the enemy, viz. David Ogle, sen., David Ogle, jun., Uzal Ward, William Stiles, Nathaniel Williams, Thomas Bruen, Griffen Jenkins, Stephen Skinner, Benjamin Booth, Joseph Kingsland, Robert Drummond, Lewis Greenfield, Stephen Farrand, John Wheeler, Ebenezer Ward, jun., Isaac Longworth, jun., Isaac Ogle, Nicholas Ogle, Nathaniel Richards, Jonathan Sayres, Isaac Longworth, Thomas Longworth, John Vanwagen, Caleb Sayres, Jacob Brower, Garret Wouters, Garrahrant Garrabrant, Jacob Brower, Hallet, Peter Woods, Peter Brown, Benjamin Pierson, Richard Stanton, Richard Yates, Peter Mowrison, George Wells, Thomas Galbreath, Peter Clopper, Abraham Van Geson, jun., the Rev. Isaac Browne, Dierick Schuyler, William Maxwell, Francis Batery, Nicholas Garrabrant, John White, William Brools, James Colvin, Cornelius Brooks, Thomas Aston, Garret Jacobus, Isaac Kingsland, Henry Staiger, Samuel Harrison, Peter Dubois, Aaron Pierson, Hugh Graine, Isaac Stiles, Samuel Hudnut, Nicholas Hoffman, Dr. Uzal Johnson, John Courter, jun., and James Gray; and shall neglect to make immediate discovery thereof to one or more of us the subscribers, Commissioners for the County of Essex, may expect to be dealt with as the law in that case hath provided.

JOSEPH HEDDEN, jun. } Commissioners,
SAMUEL HAYES, }
THOMAS CANTFIELD.

State of New-Jersey, Essex County, Dec. 9. 1778.

A very handsome CHARIOT to be sold — Enquire of JOHN LANE, at the North-Branch of Raritan, New-Jersey. The price Four Hundred Pounds.

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Ebenezer Ward Jr. on this page. Are there 2? Are they father and son? Two different families altogether? Uzal Ward and the Ogdens do connect to the Ward family where I think Ebenezer fits.

<u>Continued</u>		<u>Erie County</u>
Bergen County	"	Charles Kingsland Joseph Hale
	"	John MontBushwick Naham Lent Benjamin Booth
	"	John Mayfield Peter Lent Peter Clapp
	"	Susy Demarest Henry Tenion Henry Staggs
	"	David Masterson Cornelius D. Dyckman Capt. Richardson
	"	Gabriel Van Orden Frederick Cadmus Mr. Matran
	"	John P. Gorza Nicholas Joyce Josiah Banks
	"	John Sise Richard Vreeland Lewis Grunfeld
	"	Nicholas DePaster John Ekeston Christian Intrest
	"	David Van Beekick William Byard Joseph Kingsland
	"	Daniel Demarest John Hington Rev. Isaac Brown
	"	Thomas Dutwater Garret Lydecker Mr. Campbell
	"	John Channing Michael Moore Miss Cuyler
	"	Peter C. Blaicum Christopher Benson John Faunn
	"	Peter J. Herring Edmund Timmons Stephen Fairchild
	"	Isaac Fox Mr. Vandeburke Richd. Griswold
	"	Christian Tabishue Spars James Gray *
	"	John C. Borgate John Martinhaugen Mr. Harry
	"	Cornelius D. Keene Louis Utterbury John White
	"	Nicholas Kip Robert Drummond William Brooks
	"	Isot Bagwell John Kipp Daniel Truthener
	"	Alexander Mayz Daniel Marsh Samuel Harrison
	"	John Robson Leonard Spinaid Mr. Workman
*	"	John Demott Cornelius Helms Ham Dingison
	"	Henry North Peter DeVigne Upal Whid
	"	John Helms Hendrick Hennings Mr. Richards
	"	John Vanderker Jacob Rose Jonathan Syrus
	"	Jacob Scovay Erie County Thomas Brown
	"	John Pitt Peter Wood Thos. Longworth
	"	John Miss Francis Beatty John Whaler
	"	Mr. Edinburgh Thomas Galbraith Banzer Windham
	"	James Donbaugh Peter Brown Mr. Williams

And here is Ebenezer, Jr. from Essex County, New Jersey leaving for Nova Scotia. Uzal is listed here and no where else. I do have more information about Uzal with my hypothesis about Ebenezer's line.

Nova Scotia

Botsford, Amos

1794 - 28

George the Third by the Grace
of God of Great Britain
France & Ireland King
Defender of the Faith & so forth

To all to whome these
presents shall come Greeting

Know ye that We of our
special grace certain knowledge &
more motion, have given and granted
and by these presents for us our Heirs
& Successors do give and grant unto
Amos Botsford, William McHenry
James Hughston, Eleonah Holcom
Ebenezer Brainerd Joseph Ruggles
Mathias Kelly, William Chandler
Austin Smith, Dowe Dilmars Jas.
Alexander Phillips, Alexander Phelps
Samuel Thomson, Isaac Hutchinson
Hento Le Sage, O'Sullivan Lutherland
Jeremiah Kilner William Street
Patrick McGuire, Noch Towne
Benjamin Babcock, John Pragg
Adam Bullock, Solomon Burnell

No^o
My,

Thomas got 500 acres; Ebenezer 300 acres. Amos Botsford is mentioned later.

George Bain, John Cosman, Joseph
Cronick, Thomas Cummings, Thomas
Crane, Samuel Chandler, Dennis
Dowling, James Edgar, Anthony Favel,
Thomas Fowler, Stephen Fountain,
Patrick Graham, Stephen Goldsmith
Richard Hogan, Myers Graham
John Hatch, Thomas Hutchinson
Jesse Hoyt, George Johnston, William
Johnson, Will^d. Jenkins, Michael Jones
Jonah Jones, Will^d. Jonson, Henry
Lebarre, Martin Jonson, Timothy
Langly, John McEwan, Alexander
Clinton, Formuch Moore, Richard
Marple, Joseph Northrop, Henry
Nuhols, Thomas Osborn, Faber
Osborn, Simon Purcell, Joseph
Peterson, Nathaniel Proctor, Simon
Parker, James Parks, James Richards,
Frederick Robinson, James Smith,
William Shaw, Billy Saunder, Eros
Stephens, John Stewar, Simon Van Klash
Andrew Welch, William Witch, Thomas
Ward, Thomas Wear, Elijah Williams
Adam Walker, Mary Barry, Gosham
Hilliard, John Taylor, Andrew Ritchie
Andrew Ritchie Jun^r, Thomas Ritchie

No 3
No 2

Is it possible this Thomas is Thomas Turner Ward who m. Susannah Holland? She
might have been a 2nd wife. Susannah's brother, George, m. Margaret's sister,
Elizabeth.



Five hundred acres, William Journey one
hundred acres, Ebenezer Ward three hundred
acres, John Paul two hundred acres, John
Edison five hundred acres, Griffith Perkins
four hundred acres, Anthony Hollingshead
three hundred acres, Jacob Loyal one three
hundred acres, William McDormon four
hundred acres, Archibald Hamilton three
hundred acres, John Mumford two hundred
acres, John Haughton two hundred acres,
Major Robert Typerny three hundred acres
Jonathan Payson three hundred and fifty
acres, Ruben Clayton two hundred and
fifty acres, Conrad Handlespike three
hundred & fifty acres, Francis Pilgrim
two hundred & fifty acres, John Leah
two hundred acres, Humphry Wade three
hundred and fifty acres, Henry Laforge
three hundred and fifty acres, Isaac Bondell
89² two hundred acres, John Roome
two hundred acres, John B. Moor two
hundred acres, Roger Tye two hundred
acres, John Burket three hundred acres,
John Hill two hundred & fifty acres,
Thomas Kipp two hundred acres, Col.
Hatfield two hundred & fifty

No 9

My 19

acres, Robert Leonard one hundred acres,
Lawrence Worwick two hundred acres

This Ebenezer Ward is not a Jr. Is he the same Ebenezer as the one called Jr.?

The letters going back to the United States begin to echo this assessment. A Philadelphia newspaper in 1783 gives some idea of the changing picture of Nova Scotia. "Many of the refugees who have settled at Port Roseway have wrote their friends in New York by no means to come to that place."¹⁷ The New York group of loyalists for whom Amos Botsford was agent were disillusioned quite early. In May of 1783 they had written to say they were "both sorry and surprised that our affairs in your province are in so unpleasant a situation."¹⁸ Captain Callbeck could not congratulate Edward Winsow on his arrival in Halifax, for that would be "a very chilly and unmeaning compliment, the Country you have left is in every respect (but as to Loyalty) a Paradise in comparison."¹⁹ Joshua Chandler, in writing from the United States in July of 1783 expected to see all of his people back within 3 months, for "Nova Scotia is not the place for Happiness, or I am greatly deceived."²⁰ And at Shelburne, especially, the dream of the Loyalists was being shrouded aside by reality.

I am told most Horrid accounts of the place that many people have ruined themselves by building large & spacious Houses that the Land is most Intolerably bad and Totaly unfit for Cultivation at these Accounts I am Exceedingly disinterested for many of the poor Suffering Loyalists who have Emigrated thither if this is True must be ruined why was not the place Sufficiently Explored before the people went this Surely was bad management Indeed if what I hear is true.²¹

Nor was their attitude to the Nova Scotian any better. It was one of contempt, sometimes patronizing, and always self-righteous. The Nova Scotians were lazy, "languid wretches" who had been forced into some industry through shame of the Loyalists' accomplishments and energies.²²

A Loyalist traveller through Nova Scotia in the summer of 1783 found that "the people seem to live and let tomorrow provide for itself. You see a sameness in the countenance of everyone except the Refugees who

¹⁷ W. O. RAYMOND, "The Founding of Shelburne; Benjamin Marston at Halifax, Shelburne and Miramichi," *Collections of the New Brunswick Historical Society*, No. 8 (1909), 250.
¹⁸ P.A.C., M.G. 23, D.4, Vol. I, No. 11, New York Agents to Amos Botsford et al., May 31, 1783.
¹⁹ The Winslow Papers, p.149. Capt. Callbeck to Edward Winslow, November 21, 1783.
²⁰ P.A.C., M.G. 23, D.4, Vol. I, No. 13. Joshua Chandler to Amos Botsford, July 1783.
²¹ P.A.N.S., White Collection, Vol. III, No. 310. Thomas Milledge to Gideon White, September 4, 1784.
²² The Winslow Papers, p. 251. Edward Winslow to Sir John Wentworth, November 27, 1784.

Those in Amos Botsford's group "were disillusioned quite early".

Ebenezer had a house at Digby and 300 acres to go with it. Loyalists sold their land and left there thinking Shelburne was a better place but in reality, it wasn't and they left there, too. This is when I think Ebenezer left for PEI. There was so much infighting at Shelburne that it pitted one Loyalist against the other. The people already living there did not welcome the hoards of newcomers. These pages show how bad it was.

are quite a different set of people."²³ They were also shrewd to the point of greediness, and willing to turn the refugees' tragedy to their own advantage. To S. S. Blowers, they were "accumulating wealth at a great rate by the exorbitant prices which they extort from the Strangers."²⁴ Jacob Bailey also found that they "have enriched themselves by selling their produce by no means at a moderate price to these unfortunate adventurers."²⁵ This alleged greed had been detrimental to the growth of Annapolis, for the Landowners had demanded such extravagant prices of the Loyalists that the more affluent had been driven to Shelburne, Halifax and the Digby area.²⁶

Occasionally, however, beneath this aura of persecution, more general impressions of the Nova Scotian and his particular character can be found. In a journal kept by Mather Byles III, there is a description of a brief visit among some natives of Yarmouth "to see their manner of living," a description which tells something of both Bluenose and Loyalist.

The houses, or rather huts, are very miserable, some thing like those inhabited by the French people on the road to Birch Cove—I stopped at four different cottages to see their manner of living, and amuse myself with a little *right down Yankeeism*—In one of them liv'd a New England shoemaker, who immediately after the first salutations began to question me concerning the *faith*—He told me he had been putting up his petition for rain "And I dare say" says he "we shall have a *sput* before to tomorrow evening"—He asked my opinion of Allan's treatise, said he began it : but finding it was not *right sound doctrine* he have it by again. Allan, he says, died in New England last spring. His wife was receiving a visit from a young lady of about twenty, who had travelled from a back country settlement called Zebouge for her education — She goes to school, and *learns all these sort of work and siche-like*.²⁷

Byles' superior tone in amusing himself with a simple yet shrewd Yankee tells us less of the typical Nova Scotian than of those characteristics which the Loyalist was beginning to classify as typically Nova Scotian. Yet this type of description is not frequent, for the Loyalist at this time could not, without difficulty, measure anyone except by the yardstick of the rebellion and its tragic consequences. It was thought that because of the particular attitude of the Nova Scotian towards the rebellion, "their envy and malignity will induce 'em to throw every obstacle and

²³ P.A.N.S., White Collection, Vol. XV, No. 1539. Diary of an unnamed Loyalist, August 18, 1783.
²⁴ The Winslow Papers, p. 135.
²⁵ P.A.N.S., Bailey Papers, p. 135.
²⁶ Same to same, May 12, 1786, Vol. XIV. Jacob Bailey to Dr. Maurice, October 28, 1785.
²⁷ P.A.N.S., The Byles Papers, Vol. I, Folder 2, p. 14. Journal of Mather Byles III.

impediment in your way. I am astonished that they have not art to conceal the principles by which they are actuated.²⁸ As much as any of the rebelling states, during the late war they had been "King Killers,"²⁹ and had lived with "loyalty upon the tip of their tongues and rebellion in their hearts."³⁰ Nor had the cessation of hostilities weakened this feeling, for they were still "inclined to favor the Americans in other words are Rebels,"³¹ and Halifax was "that source of Republicanism" that nourished the rest of the colony.³²

The people in this Country having caught the Contagion early and indeed I wonder it has remain'd in the stamp of Government as 7/8ths of the people are Bigoted to the American Cause.... The people in this country don't deny their Principles and are in general like the same class of N. England from which they ransom'd for Debt.³³

Yet the Bluenose Nova Scotian was merely an incidental factor in the early struggle for survival among the Loyalists. On the other hand the British government and its efforts were all important and loomed far larger in the Loyalist mind. The attitude of the Loyalist towards the crown in these early years was one of utter dependence and great distrust. They feared not receiving what they would treat with contempt when received. Because of the repetitions petulance of many of their requests and comments it is easy to forget the prevailing mood of desperation. It was there before they left New York, upon the initial announcement of receiving only six months provisions.³⁴ And it was there in the initial period in Nova Scotia. Although there were complaints about receiving "nothing here but His Majesties' rotten pork and unbaked flour,"³⁵ the fear was in not receiving the rotten pork at all. Although provisions were continued for three years or more, the Loyalists were never really certain or assured as to how long the provisions would continue, and thus memorials such as that of the magistrates of Shelburne in January of 1784,

²⁸ *The Winslow Papers*, p. 291. Edward Winslow to Ward Chipman, April 4, 1785. ²⁹ Church Historical Society, Austin, Texas, *Papers Relating to the Rev. Jacob Bailey (Microfilm)*. ³⁰ Jacob Bailey to —, May 4, 1780, *Bailey Papers*, Vol. XIII. ³¹ P.A.N.S., *Bailey Papers*, Vol. XIII, November 8, 1779. ³² P.A.N.S., *White Collection*, Vol. XV, No. 1539. Diary of an unnamed Loyalist, August 22, 1783. ³³ John Garner, "The Electoral Franchise in Colonial Nova Scotia" (*Unpublished M.A. Thesis, University of Toronto, 1948*) F. 52. ³⁴ P.A.N.S., *White Collection*, Vol. XV, No. 1539. Diary of an unnamed Loyalist, September 5, 1783. ³⁵ P.A.C. M.G. 9, B.6, pp. 193-194. *Minute Book of the Port Roseway Associates*. ³⁶ Macdonald, "Memoir of Governor Parr," p. 51.

of a group of people he felt to be of no use whatsoever to Nova Scotia, and ordered "That these people shall not be landed nor any others received that may come hereafter."³⁶ Enough was enough.

Along with the continuing departures and arrivals, there was also a great deal of loyalist movement within the province and even within the settlements. At Shelburne, where Marston and the other surveyors were busy trying to bring some order to the situation, the refugees were adding to the chaos, for one of the marked characteristics of the years 1784 and 1785 was the remarkable mobility of loyalists as land-owners, the buying and selling, switching and exchanging of land tickets and titles within the community. Many with poor land sought and bought better, many with good locations sold and left. "Few settlers at Shelburne were satisfied with their locations so that the shifting of land ownerships became almost universal."³⁷ H.C. Mathews notes. One example from Mathews's handful of Scots is indicative.

On October 13, 1783, George Chisholm bought lot No. 110, Mason's Division, of fifty acres from the grantee Kenneth McKenzie for £30 'Current Money' and sold his town lot to one Alexander Fraser for £10. Two days later he bought Fraser's town lot [No. 14, Block letter N North Division] for £10, an equal trade, and immediately sold it to Kenneth McKenzie for £20 'Current Money.' Four months later, on February 12, 1784, he acquired the adjoining lot, No. 111, Mason's Division, from the grantee, James Wilson, in equal trade for his lot [No. 6] on the Roseway River.³⁸

Only one of Mathews's Scots stayed on the Shelburne side of the peninsula. The others, attracted by the better land and fishing grounds, the sheltered cove and the abundance of timber, found or bought land around Jordan Bay east of Shelburne.³⁹ Rev. William Walter mentioned several times the migration from Shelburne to the surrounding country. In the fall of 1784 he wrote of the town's decline "in reality," when many who finally received their farm lots moved onto them, emptying all the back part of the town.⁴⁰ He later mentioned "numberless little settlements" on the sea coast east and west of Shelburne.⁴¹

Other loyalist communities in the early years showed the same mobility, some of the newcomers moving onto farms or buying more or better land, others selling and leaving one area for a more promising, or simply leaving. The improved lands advertised for sale in the *Gazette* indicate that loyalists were not limiting themselves to their grants but that those who could afford to were buying good land.⁴² Meanwhile the citizens of Sissiboo were advertising in the *Gazette*

Provisions, Musters, and Mobility

The issue of provisions was a dominant one in the first years of the loyalist settlements. It loomed large because it was the key not to comfort but to sheer survival. The early years were filled with the scurry and worry of loyalist and official over the delivery and extension of the bounty. The desire for an efficient and fair distribution of provisions led to the musters of 1784 and 1785, which showed the distribution of loyalists throughout the colony. The lists also partly revealed the mobility among the settlements, the numbers still arriving, already departing, and frequently moving from place to place within Nova Scotia.

In New York the loyalists had requested provisions for both the voyage and a year in Nova Scotia. Carleton, lacking the necessary authority, could promise the agents only six months' provisions. At the time of their leaving, however, they were virtualled for twelve months,¹ the provisions being the same as those given to His Majesty's troops.² With little on hand in New York or Nova Scotia, officials counted heavily on swift delivery from England, only to find that difficulties arose in gathering provisions from the scattered sources there.³ By September 1783 the loyalists were petitioning earnestly for more provisions. A polite memorial from the leading citizens of Shelburne underlined their desperation. Mentioning both their past sacrifices and future zeal on behalf of Britain, the memorial pointed out that the harsh country, lack of materials, late arrival, and the "vast additional Numbers exceeding all expectation" made imperative the need for an increase in provisions. Otherwise they would suffer great distress and see their settlement "rendered in a great measure impracticable."⁴

There was little in Nova Scotia to give them, whether the government was willing or not. General Campbell wrote that the stock

significant are the supplementary comments on town and water lots, comments permeated with charges of favouritism and unfairness. The land had been drawn for by lottery, and yet a favoured few had managed to subvert this fair policy by applying to the government for extra grants of three hundred acres. "And to this impolitic or rather inadvertent Conduct," it was observed, "is owing in some Measure the want of Lands in the Vicinity of Shelburne to satisfy the just demands of other Loyalists." The author also spoke of grave injustices concerning water lots where, by a legal technicality of definition, "Persons who had come but newly into the settlement" managed to nullify the rights of the owners and usurp the claims themselves. Now, while these instances of injuries remain constantly before the Eyes of the people, their minds must be as constantly irritated, and till these injuries can be somehow or other redressed, many Subjects who would Scorn to be in the Breach of the Peace themselves, will nevertheless show much Reluctance at assisting the Magistrates when called upon, if they should even consent to assist them at all."⁵² These injustices were being committed, not by Nova Scotian Yankees, but by fellow loyalists.

This too, in a sense, was inevitable. Close to twenty thousand loyalists had descended upon poor and insignificant colony, seeking land, office, and security. It was apparent that the market value of their loyalty was hurt in such an inflationary situation, and that protests against the rebels and nabobs would succeed only to a certain degree, for there were twenty thousand other refugees with the same claims to the government's gratitude. There were simply not enough loaves and fishes, and often ambition had to be satisfied at the expense of other loyalists. There was an air of *sauve qui peut*, of taking care of oneself and one's friends, devil take the hindmost. "Keep this Hint to yourself," Charles Morris advised Dugald Campbell, "let the others do as they please." One could erase another loyalist's name from a memorial and insert one's own to get the land. One could claim land on behalf of his wife's loyalty, and demand the land of another loyalist to boot, for the latter "is a person every way unworthy of your favour and who in the place of being an acquisition, to our Province as [recommended] has proved himself to be nothing more than a nuisance." A man of slight influence could manage to take away the partly cleared land of a fellow loyalist and have it put under his servant's name.⁵³

Many stories of loyalist abusing loyalist emanated from Shelburne. It was reported that at Shelburne "many unfair things have been practiced towards one another, in the business of locating Lots, and towards Government, in the wrong application of its Bounty. and This Unfriendly Soil: The Loyalist Experience in Nova Scotia, 1783-1791
By Neil MacKinnon

that many of the inhabitants who came late to the place, are about removing themselves to other parts of the province, being impell'd to it, by the unequal manner in which [business] is conducted there.⁵⁴ Benjamin Marston also described the conflict over land between the early arrivals and the late-comers: "The people yesterday drew for their 50 acre lots. They have left many out of the drawing who are equally entitled to a lot as those who have drawn. They want government, more knowledge, and a small portion of generosity. They wish to engross the whole grant into the hands of the few who came in the first fleet, hoping the distresses of their fellow-Loyalists, who must leave New York, will oblige them to make purchases."⁵⁵

There was conflict and jealousy between the various groups into which the loyalists were organized, between the New York group, for example, and the Port Roseway Associates. These group loyalties and suspicion of outsiders tended to splinter the common front. When another group appeared to be receiving particular attention, "they cannot comprehend it, that others should have everything and they Nothing. The people for that Reason are discouraged and dispirited."⁵⁶ In Port Mouton there was resentment by the veterans of Tarleton's Legion towards Brook Watson's New York staff, who, having sat out the war in New York, seemed to be getting more material aid in Nova Scotia.⁵⁷

The Botsford papers, revealing the resentment of the Digby group towards Shelburne, tend to underline the fact that personal loyalty and adherence were very weak beyond one's own agency or organization. Each agency and settlement appears to have been isolated, with little thought of the state of the other settlements. Concerning the Port Roseway group, "As they have declined being connected with us, we thought it right to give you this Notice, that you may act accordingly in fixing your location as soon as can conveniently be done, especially as their agents, Messers Dole and Pinchon are not probably in Nova Scotia."⁵⁸

There were the inevitable power struggles within the groups, for these people had been lifted out of their environment and placed, often with acquaintances of a short time, into a new, alien, and fluid environment, where old forms and standards meant little, and status was in a state of flux. In his letters to Gideon White, R.F. Brownrigg described the jockeying for position among the loyalists in Chedabucto, where the community was split into two factions over such critical issues as land, provisions, and stores. The local Pooh-Bah, Dr McPherson, sought to monopolize for his own group the provisions and the best town lots. He also fought to replace the surveyor with a candidate of his own choice and "seems to wish

to become Dictator to the inhabitants of Chedabucto." Brownrigg and his friends refused to extend such homage automatically. "Don't misconstrue me - we mean to live in perfect harmony - but to act with spirit" Apparently Brownrigg was too sanguine, for in July 1784 he wrote to White from Halifax, and in mentioning the clique in this rather muted letter, simply states, "they are very troublesome, and have partly drove me hither."⁵⁹

The conflict which arose in Digby is indicative of the tensions which could split a loyalist settlement. A board of four had been appointed by the captains and heads of classes to divide the government material among the refugees. At the request of some discontented loyalists, the board decided to look into the accounts of Amos Botsford, the agent. When this was done, they should have ceased functioning as a board, but they apparently assumed the powers of a permanent committee, "powers which the people did not intend." What ensued was a contest between the board and the agents for political control of the community. As the struggle continued, the community divided behind either Botsford or the leader of the board, a Major Tempney. Both men sought aid in Halifax. Thomas Osburn stated that if Botsford had his way in Halifax, "he Osburn would head a mobb and Parade the Streets of Digby." Isaac Bonnell, on the other hand, stated that "It is fully thought by the Better kind of people here Should Tempney Return with any Power the settlement must be Broke up. I shall for my own lot leave it notwithstanding the great Expence I have been at."

The strain within the community created by the tardy surveying and the conflict between the Botsford group and the newcomers, were heightened by the delayed arrival of provisions in 1785. The disturbances which broke out were serious and extensive enough to require action from Halifax. By the time order was restored, many loyalists had already left Digby.⁶⁰ Although the incident was not necessarily typical, it does illustrate the divisions, animosity, and bitterness that such a conflict could create within a loyalist community.

It was at Shelburne, however, with its large, mixed population in concentrated surroundings, that the problems of social interaction were magnified and mob violence erupted to pose a threat to civil authority. As early as May 16, 1783, Benjamin Marston found "people inclining to be mutinous, They suspect their leaders to have private views, and not without some reason." A month later he wrote, "Our people much at variance with one another, a bad disposition in a new settlement. Two of the Captains opted to fight a duel this morning, but were prevented by friends who thought better of the

This Unfriendly Soil: The Loyalist Experience in Nova Scotia, 1783-1791
By Neil MacKinnon

60 Deposition of John Hooton, Digby, October 2, 1784, MG 23, D4, vol. 2, PAC Deposition of B_____, October 7, 1784, ibid.; Isaac Bonnell to Amos Botsford, October 7, 1784, ibid.; J.W. Wilson, *The Geography and History of the County of Digby* (Belleville 1972), 77.

There it is in a nutshell. The haves and the have nots; and the haves were not about to share even though they all came from the same place for the same reason. 1784 July 26 at Shelburne The disbanded soldiers have risen against the Free negroes to drive them out of Town, because they labour cheaper than the soldiers. Rioting continued into April of 1785. Political favors, lack of food, shelter, and religion also played a part.

60 Deposition of John Hooton, Digby, October 2, 1784, MG 23, D4, vol. 2, PAC Deposition of B_____, October 7, 1784, ibid.; Isaac Bonnell to Amos Botsford, October 7, 1784, ibid.; J.W. Wilson, *The Geography and History of the County of Digby* (Belleville 1972), 77.

or the mushrooming of houses and commercial plans, was this undertone of conflict, violence, and the threat of anarchy.

There was a tendency in the summer of 1783 for a harassed and overworked government to give scant attention to the individual loyalist. Under pressure from the associations, Charles Morris conceded "that I will to the utmost of my influence prevent any *Separates* carrying their Points, whatever Pitiful Plaints they may make." By taking this attitude, the government was allowing each organization to assume responsibility for the stray loyalists in its area, and at the same time permitting it to assume more authority over land distribution than it had a right to. The government was in effect placing the fate of the individual loyalist in the hands of a partial and competing body, and allowing that body to assume an almost monopolistic control of land grants in the area. When seven families asked for land grants in the Conway area, Charles Morris ratified their request but Amos Botsford, the local agent for the New York association, evaded the issue. This action prompted a stern order from Morris and the governor to place them on the land, "Provided it does not materially Interfere with the General Settlement of Conway." A captain who came to the Conway area to draw a lot found that the new corps had usurped all the lots not yet drawn for.⁶⁹ Concerning another band of loyalists, Morris demanded to know of Robert Gray in 1785, "why these people have not had a common chance of drawing Lands with others."⁷⁰ Benjamin Marston referred several times in his diary to the almost dictatorial power of the Port Roseway Associates at Shelburne. "The Association from New York are a curious set," he observed, "they take upon them to determine who are the proper subjects of the King's grant. They have chosen a committee of sixteen who point out who are to be admitted to draw for lots." A short while later he wrote, "They wish to engross this whole grant into the hands of the few who came in the first fleet, hoping the distresses of their fellow-loyalists, who must leave New York will oblige them to make purchases."⁷¹ Together with the struggle to survive, these conflicts among and within the groups dominated their early days in Nova Scotia. These loyalist clusters provided the immediate sources of tension and discord over land, provisions, and position. Under such circumstances, the native of Nova Scotia, frequently separated from the newcomers by miles of bush or coast, was often a rather nebulous enemy or rival, known of only at second hand.

Sometimes a part of this struggle, sometimes apart from it, but always a major factor, was the schism between the elite of the loyalists and the so-called "rabble." The members of the elite were basically

⁶⁸ That Marston might have been used as a recognized scapegoat was noted by both Gideon White and Charles Morris, although Morris did concede that there was some partiality in Marston's surveying. See White to Winslow, September 6, 1784, in Raymond, "Founding of Shelburne," 267. See also Charles Morris to Robert Gray, August 12, 1787, MD, vol. 395, PANS; Parr to Lord Sydney, April 29, 1785, co 217, vol. 57.

⁶⁹ Charles Morris to Amos Botsford, July 12, 16, and 21, 1783, MG 23, D4, vol. 1, PAC.

⁷⁰ Charles Morris to Robert Gray, February 23, 1785, MD, vol. 395, PANS.

⁷¹ Raymond, "Founding of Shelburne," 213-4, 221. As late as 1787 Morris was asking Robert Gray at Shelburne to look into the case of "a Poor Soldier of the 30 Regt John Drury who alleged he had Built a Small House & a slaughter House on a lot assigned Him by Mr. Marston but afterwards taken from Him by the Board." Morris to Gray, March 6, 1787, MD, vol. 395, PANS.

This Unfriendly Soil: The Loyalist Experience in Nova Scotia, 1783-1791
By Neil MacKinnon

My conclusion is Ebenezer was the man with wf, 2ch, 1sv who arrived in Digby in 1784. He left Digby thinking Shelburne would be a better place. His Digby land was eschewed in 1800. (Annapolis County Escheats* page 37 1784 300 acres Digby Twp) By 1789 Shelburne had lost most of its population and therefore opportunities to make a living. The government provided rations had stopped, soldier's receiving pensions were no longer required to be a resident there, and the cheaper labor of the black inhabitants took jobs from the disbanded soldiers. The next place Ebenezer moved to was Bedeque, Prince Edward Island. His wife must have died sometime between 1784 and 1791 for him to have married Peggy in 1792. There is an unaccounted for daughter in the 1798 census who was "16 and over". Could she have been born during that 1784 trip or shortly after their arrival at Digby? I haven't found documented children for a possible 1st wife.

* : escheated property

a : the reversion of lands in English feudal law to the lord of the fee when there are no heirs capable of inheriting under the original grant b : the reversion of property to the crown in England or to the state in the U.S. when there are no legal heirs

"ANAPOLIS ROYAL, July 18, 1784.

Sir—Having received Major-General Campbell's Instructions to muster the disbanded Caps. and Loyalists at Annapolis, Digby, and the places adjacent, after consulting with the Commanding Officer at Annapolis on the most speedy and effectual method of performing that duty, I proceeded to Digby, and on the 29th of May, mustered the Loyalists and other settlers there. I have the honour to enclose a copy of the Muster Rolls, and a list of those whose claims I have suspended. It will not appear from them that I have excluded many from the Royal Bounty; however, I must observe that a great number applied for provisions, whose claims I thought so very unreasonable, that I rejected them without inserting their names in the Muster Rolls. The servants included in the Muster Rolls are such as would be entitled to provisions were they not allowed it in that capacity—and I have given it to no others.

I thought it my duty to observe, that the Loyalists settled at Digby are extremely industrious, and have exerted themselves to the utmost of their abilities in improving the settlement; by which means it is already in a flourishing condition; and it is probable from the goodness of the Harbour, and its advantageous situation, it will become a place of consequence.

In the course of the Muster I have endeavoured to comply with the spirit of my Instructions; and hope my proceedings will meet with the General's approbation."

"I have the honour to be,"

Sir, &c,

JOHN ROBINSON."

To

COL EDWARD WINSLOW, Esq.,
Private Secretary for
Major-General Campbell.

Then follows the annexed headed :

MUSTER ROLL FOR DIGBY.*

CIVILIANS.

Thomas Ward, 6; George Hollingshead, 1; Anthony

Hollingshead, 6; *Joseph Ruggles, 1; *George Bain, 4; Joseph Cronck, 9; Thomas Crane, 1; James Craige, 5; James Elgar, 7; Stephen Fountain, 2; Alexander Graham, 2; Stephen Goldsmith, 1; Richard Grogan, 3; *Martin Johnson, 6; Frederick Robinson, 6; Henry Johnson, 1; *Henry Lebarre, 1; Mento Le Sage, 1; Thomas Langley, 1; John McGuire, 1; Jeremiah Moore, 5; Richard Marple, 5; *Henry Nicholls, 6; Jonah Ward, 1; Thomas Osborn, 8; Jabez Osborne, 1; Simon Parcel, 1; Simeon Parker, 2; William Shea, 5; Simon Van Vleck, 4; *William Saunders, 6; Thomas Wall, 1; Adam Walker, 5; Anthony Flavell, 4; James Parkes 3; George Johnson, 3; James Richards, 2; Widow Barrett, 1; Jacob Brewware, 1; Christian Breware, 4; Levi Van Cieke, 2; *Ephraim Ellis, 5; Nicholas Cobb, 2; *Jonathan Bishop, 1; Ezekiel Wilton, 2; John Hatch, 1; Elias Boner, 9; William McKinney, 5; Benjamin Pettit, 4; Silas Petit, 1; Dennis O'Reilly, 1; Chas. Richards, 1; Lawrence Johnson, 7; Edward Forrest, 1; Ebenezer Ward, 5; John Edison, 9; John Morford, 1; Peter Runyan, 1; Marshall Edison, 1; James O'Harn, 2; James Pierson, 2; William Green, 1; James Bradshaw, 1; John Ross, 1; Griffith Jenkins, 7; James Blanche, 2; *Nathaniel Bates, 2; Jacob Lazard, 5; *William Jones, 1; Nathaniel Butterfield, 1; *Maurice Welsh, 6; John Lewis, 1; Patrick Haggerity, 7; Jonathan Clawson, 7; Reuben Clawson, 4; *Isaac Longworth, 3; Joseph Meram, 15; *Thomas Watt, 2; Peter Valleau, 1; Jane Cayford, 1; Sarah Cayford, 1; William Totten, 3; Joseph Totten, 2; *Benjamin Jones, 5; *Mary Jones, 1; *Nathaniel Jones, 1; Elisha Jones, 3; *Elizabeth Jones, 1; Abraham Van Tassel, 8; Peter Cline, 1; Richard Pierce, 1; Gabriel Briggs, 4; William Acklenburgh, 2; Dougald McCastle, 7; *Michael Prime, Jr., 1; Philip Shipley, 7; *Samuel Tidwell, 2; John Page, 1; *James Young, 1; Matthew Rollam, 1; Norris Grady, 1; Jane Parker, 1; Joseph Johnson, 1; *Jones Mead, 1; Brule Bachelor, 1; James Totten, 1; Benjamin Lawrence, 1; Captain Richard Hill, 8; James Hughston, 14; Thomas Grizzg, 1; *James Marr, 9; John Hill, 6; James A. Holdsworth, 2; *Thomas Holdsworth, 1; Nicholas Johnson, 5; Robert Dickson, 5; *Martin Blackford, 1; Christopher Harrison, 5; Thomas Harrison, 1; Robert Wilson, 1; William Street, 1; *Jacob Cypher, 4; *Joseph Thomas, 1; Daniel Burnet, 1; *William Gilliland, 1; James Creighton, 1; Lawrence Hortwicke, 5; John Austin, 1; *John Ross, 2; *Robert Ray, 6; *Samuel Hitchcock, 7; Enoch Mouthrope, 1; David Cunningham,

*Note.—Name of head of each household is here given. The figure following each name denotes number comprising the particular family. Where "1" appears, the person was unmarried. Those marked by an asterisk are ancestors of some of the present inhabitants in the County.

NAMES	Men	Women	Child'n above 10	Child'n under 10	Serv's above 10	Serv's under 10	No. in Family	DESCRIPTION		SETTLED IN
								Do	Do	
Thompson, Samuel.....	1					1		Loyalist		Digby
Trouner, Mesial.....	1					1		do		do
Triender, James.....	1	1				2		do		do
Totten, William.....	1	1		1		3		do		do
Totten, Joseph.....	1				1	2		do		do
Tidd, Samuel.....	1	1				2		do		do
Totten, James.....	1					1		do		do
Thomas, Joseph.....	1					1		do		do
Thurston Lawrence.....	1	1	2		2	6		do		do
Thompson, Alexander...	1	1	2	2		6		do		do
Tobias, Daniel.....	1					1		do		do
Titus, Isaac.....	1	1	3	2		7		do		do
Thompson, Samuel.....	1					1		do		do
Titus, Locey.....	1					1		do		do
Titus, Edmond.....	1	1				2		do		do
Tice, Abraham.....	1					1		do		do
Titus, Daniel.....	1					1		do		do
Titus, Jacob.....	1					1		do		do
Thomas, Joseph.....	1	1	2			4		do		do
Taylor, James.....	1	1		2		4		do		do
Tobias, Christian.....	1	1	2	2		6		do		do
V										
Van Cleke, Simon.....	1	1	2			4		Loyalist		Digby
Van Cleke, Levi.....	1	1				2		do		do
Valleau, Peter.....	1					1		do		do
Van Tassel, Abraham....	1	1	4	2		8		do		do
Valentine, William.....	1					1		do		do
Velser, Daniel.....	1	1	2	3		7		do		do
Van Buren, Ramaner...	1					1		do		do
W										
Welch, Morris.....	1	1	1	3		6		Loyalist		Digby
Ward, James.....	1	1	1	2		5		~ do		do
Walters, William.....	1					1		do		do
Walker, Peter.....	1	1				2		D. S. N. Y. Vols.		do
Ward, Thomas.....	1	1	1		3	6		Loyalist		do
Welton, Bethel.....	1					1		do		do
Ward, Jonah.....	1					1		do		do
Warl, Thomas.....	1					1		do		do
Walker, Adam.....	1	1	2	1		5		do		do
Welton (or Wilton), Eze- kiel.....	1	1	2			4		Loyalist		do
Warregan, Patrick.....	1	1		1	2	5		do		do
Ward, Ebenezer.....	1	1		2	1	5		do		do
Williams, John.....	1	1				2		Free Negro		do
Weld, Morris.....	1	1	1	3		6		Loyalist		do
Wady, Humphrey.....	1	1	2	2		6		do		do
Walt, Thomas.....	1	1				2		do		do
Wilson, John.....	1				1	2		Master of Transport		do
Wortman, Philip.....	1	1				1		Loyalist		do
Williams, Richard.....	1	1				2		do		do



Muster Roll of Discharged Officers and Disbanded Soldiers and Loyalists
TOWN OF DIGBY
May 29, 1784

This list has been compiled from several sources. As the spellings of the names varied from list to list I have used here the spelling that appears most often. The lists were cross-referenced to establish how many settlers had to be provided for. In addition to the information shown here the actual roll also included the number of men, women, children under 10, children under 18, children over 18 and number of servants. Those marked with an asterisk (*) were not able to be cross-referenced due to the actual muster rolls. It is stated that there were some claims that were so unreasonable that the names were not inserted in the list. An asterisk (*) means Discharged Officer and DS means Discharged Soldier.

L to Z

https://sites.rootsweb.com/~nsdigby/lists/town_z.htm

https://sites.rootsweb.com/~nsdigby/lists/town_z.htm													
Company	Last Name	First Name	Men	Women	10 under age old	10 under age old	10 under age old	Total	General Remarks				
T Ward's	Ward	Thomas	1	1	-	3	-	8	Loyalist Settled at Digby				
T Ward's	Ward	Joseph	1	-	-	-	-	1	Loyalist Settled at Digby				
T Ward's	Ward	Thomas	1	-	-	-	-	1	Loyalist Settled at Digby				
T Ward's	Ward	Ebenez	1	1	-	2	1	5	Loyalist Settled at Digby				
Muster Roll of Disbanded Officers, Discharged and Disbanded Soldiers and Loyalists mustered at Digby the 29th of May 1784													
Source: MG 23, D 1, Series 1, Volume 25 Pages, (1-470)													

Head of Household	Description	# in family	Sentinel In	Purcell, Perez	Loyalist	2	Digby	VanCleek, Levi	Loyalist	2	Digby
Labar, Henry	Loyalist	1	Digby	Purcell, Simon	Loyalist	1	Digby	VanCleek, Simon	Loyalist	4	Digby
Lacy, Lawrence*	Mariner	1	Not settled	Purdy, Abraham	DS NY Volunteers	1	Digby	VanFassel, Abraham	Loyalist	8	Digby
Ladner, Andrew	Loyalist	1	Digby	Purdy, Daniel	Loyalist	1	Digby	Veeber, Daniel	Loyalist	7	Digby
Lake, John	Mariner	1	Not settled	Purdy, Joseph	Loyalist	1	Digby	Wady, Humphrey	Loyalist	6	Digby
Land, Joseph	Loyalist	4	Digby	Purdy, Mathew	Loyalist	1	Digby	Waggoner, Richard	Loyalist	1	Digby
Langly, Thomas	Loyalist	1	Digby	Pye, Roger	Loyalist	5	Digby	Walker, Adam	Loyalist	5	Digby
Lassige, Minto	Loyalist	1	Digby	Quigley, David	DS NJ Volunteers	1	Digby	Walker, Peter	DS NY Volunteers	2	Digby
Lawrence, Benjamin	Loyalist	1	Digby	Ralehan, John	Loyalist	1	Digby	Walker, Peter	Loyalist	2	Digby
Lawson, John*	Labourer	1	Not settled	Ramsey, Philip	Loyalist	1	Digby	Walt, Thomas	Loyalist	2	Digby
Lazaroff, Jacob	Loyalist	5	Digby	Randall, Emanuel	Loyalist	7	Digby	Warren, William	Loyalist	1	Digby
Leforgay, Tunie	Loyalist	1	Digby	Reed, John "Philip"	Loyalist	1	Not settled	Wain, Jonathan	Loyalist	2	Digby
Leishman, Robert*	Master of Transport	1	Digby	Ray, Robert	Loyalist	6	Digby	Ward, Ebenezer	Loyalist	5	Digby
Leonard, Daniel	Loyalist	1	Digby	Bald, Thomas	Loyalist	9	Digby	Ward, James	Loyalist	5	Digby
Leonard, James	Loyalist	6	Digby	Bennell, John	DS 57th Regt	1	Digby	Ward, Jonah	Loyalist	1	Digby
Leonard, John	Loyalist	1	Digby	Boy, George	Loyalist	1	Digby	Ward, Thomas	Loyalist	6	Digby
Leonard, Robert	Loyalist	8	Digby	Bhoads, Helen	Loyalist	1	Digby	Ward, Thomas "Ward?"	Loyalist	1	Digby
Lettwey, William H	Loyalist	5	Digby	Richards, Charles	Loyalist	1	Digby	Ward, Samuel	Loyalist	4	Digby
Lewis, John	Loyalist	5	Digby	Richards, James	Loyalist	2	Digby	Warren, Patrick	Loyalist	5	Digby
Lewis, John	Loyalist	1	Digby	Ribson, Cornelius	Loyalist	1	Digby	Warrenson, James	Loyalist	1	Digby
Lincoln, Michael	Loyalist	1	Digby	Roberts, Charles	Loyalist	2	Digby	Wassens, Samuel	Loyalist	2	Digby
Long, Peter	Loyalist	2	Digby	Robinson, Fred	Loyalist	6	Digby	Welch, Morris	Loyalist	6	Digby
Longworth, Isaac	Loyalist	3	Digby	Robinson, James	Loyalist	8	Digby	Weld, Morris	Loyalist	6	Digby
Lowe, David	Loyalist	3	Digby	Rogers, Michael	DS NJ Volunteers	1	Digby	Welson, Béthel	Loyalist	1	Digby
Lovell, William	Loyalist	1	Digby	Rollman, Matthew	Loyalist	1	Digby	Welson, Ezekiel	Loyalist	4	Digby
Ludlam, Jacob	Loyalist	1	Digby	Roose, John	Loyalist	1	Digby	Williams, John	Free Negro	2	Digby
Lundy, John	Loyalist	1	Digby	Roose, John	Loyalist	8	Digby	Williams, Richard	Loyalist	4	Digby
Lunn, William	Loyalist	1	Digby	Roose, Christopher	Loyalist	1	Digby	Willie, Hamilton	Loyalist	2	Digby
Magee, Samuel	Loyalist	1	Digby	Roose, Isaac	Loyalist	3	Digby	Wilson, Nathan	Loyalist	3	Digby
Majoribanks, Thomas	Loyalist	7	Digby	Roose, Jacob	Loyalist	3	Digby	Wilson, Robert	Loyalist	1	Digby
Marple, Richard	Loyalist	5	Digby	Rose, John	Loyalist	1	Digby	Winderhold, Joseph	Master of Transport	2	Digby
Marr, James	Loyalist	9	Digby	Rose, John	Loyalist	1	Digby	Winton, Phillip	Loyalist	1	Digby
McCasline, Dugald	Loyalist	7	Digby	Rose, John	Loyalist	1	Digby	Wright, John	Loyalist	1	Digby
McDonald, Michael	DS Queen's Rangers	1	Digby	Rugger, Joseph	Loyalist	1	Digby	Yardle, Joseph	Labourer	1	Not settled
McDougal, John	Loyalist	4	Digby	Rutherford, Peter	Loyalist	1	Digby	Young, James	Loyalist	1	Digby
McGibon, William	Loyalist	2	Digby	Rush, Martin	Loyalist	1	Digby	Young, William	Assistant Surgeon	2	Digby
McGrove, David, Lieut.	DO	2	Digby	Ryerson, John	Loyalist	1	Digby	Yule, Alexander	Seaman	1	Not settled
McGregor, Alexander	Loyalist	1	Digby	Sackett, Widow	Loyalist	1	Digby	What is the relationship among Ebenezer, James, Jonah and Thomas? Is this Thomas the same Thomas who married Susannah Holland the daughter of Samuel Holland?			
McGuire, John	Loyalist	1	Digby	Sander, William	Loyalist	1	Digby	Serg. 1st NJ Volunteers			
McKay, John	Loyalist	1	Digby	Sanders, Joseph	Loyalist	1	Digby	https://sites.rootsweb.com/~nsdigby/lists/town_z.htm			
McKinney, William	Loyalist	5	Digby	Sanders, Samuel*	Not Settled	1	Digby	This list is Ebenezer, Thomas, Thomas, and Joseph.			
McLeod, John	Loyalist	1	Digby	Sanders, William	Loyalist	6	Digby	Sailor on "Peggy"			
McMullen, Peter	Loyalist	2	Digby	Saxton, Elijah	Loyalist	2	Digby	Surgeon Hession Ser			
McNeil, Neil	Loyalist	5	Digby	Schooley, Andrew	Serg. 1st NJ Volunteers	1	Digby	1			
McNulty, Patrick	Loyalist	1	Digby	Shea, William	Loyalist	5	Digby	1			
McQueen, John	Loyalist	3	Digby	Sherman, Robert	Loyalist	1	Digby	1			
Mead, Jonas	Loyalist	1	Digby	Shipley, Phillip	Loyalist	7	Digby	1			
Meade, Richard	DS 1st NJ Volunteers	5	Digby	Shock, David	Loyalist	4	Digby	1			
Merum, Joseph	Loyalist	5	Digby	Simpson, William	Loyalist	1	Digby	1			
Miller, Mecheel	DS 84th Regt	1	Digby	Sixland, Solomon	Loyalist	2	Digby	1			
Miller, Jeremiah	Loyalist	1	Digby	Skinner, Benjamin	Loyalist	1	Digby	1			
Millidge, Phineas, Ensign	DO 1st NJ Volunteers	1	Digby	Skinners, John	Loyalist	1	Digby	1			
Millidge, Thomas, Major	DO 1st NJ Volunteers	6	Digby	Skivere, George	Loyalist	1	Digby	1			
Milligan, John	Loyalist	1	Digby	Small, Christian	DS Hessian Yagers	3	Digby	1			
Minch, Andrew	DS 1st NJ Volunteers	1	Digby	Smith, Abner	Loyalist	1	Digby	1			
Mitchell, Widow	Loyalist	4	Digby	Smith, Alexander	Loyalist	4	Digby	1			
Moore, Jeremiah	Loyalist	5	Digby	Smith, Ebenezer	Loyalist	3	Digby	1			
Moore, John	Loyalist	6	Digby	Smith, Jacob	Loyalist	3	Digby	1			
Morehouse, John	Loyalist	2	Digby	Smith, James	Loyalist	1	Digby	1			
Morford, John	Loyalist	1	Digby	Smith, Jasper	Loyalist	1	Digby	1			
Morris, Jacob	Loyalist	1	Digby	Smith, John	Loyalist	1	Digby	1			
Moulthorpe, Enoch	Loyalist	1	Digby	Smith, John (listed twice?)	Loyalist	1	Digby	1			
Mumford, Joseph	Ass't Commissary	5	Digby	Smith, Joseph	Loyalist	5	Digby	1			
Murray, John	Loyalist	1	Digby	Smith, Joshua	Loyalist	2	Digby	1			
Mussels, William	King's Pilot	1	Digby	Smith, Peter	DS 3rd NJ Volk	3	Digby	1			
Nash, George	Loyalist	2	Digby	Stewart, James	Loyalist	1	Digby	1			
Nesbit, Mrs	Loyalist	3	Digby	Smith, Shubael	Loyalist	1	Digby	1			
Nichols, Henry	Loyalist	6	Digby	Snelling, Henry	Loyalist	1	Digby	1			
Nichols, Sarah	Loyalist	3	Digby	Snoogram, Andrew	Loyalist	1	Digby	1			
Northrup, Joshua	DS Loy Am Regt	1	Digby	Sowles, David	Loyalist	1	Digby	1			
Oakes, William	Loyalist	1	Digby	Spultz, Anthony	Hessian Officer	3	Digby	1			
O'Brien, William	Loyalist	1	Digby	Stanton, James	Loyalist	2	Digby	1			
O'Hara, James	Loyalist	1	Digby	Stearns, Benjamin	Loyalist	5	Digby	1			
Oliver, Ichabod	DS 1st NJ Volunteers	1	Digby	Stewart, James*	Mate of "Peggy"	2	Not Settled	1			
O'Reilly, Dennis	Loyalist	1	Digby	Stewart, John	Loyalist	4	Digby	1			
Osborne, Jabez	Loyalist	1	Digby	Street, Samuel	Loyalist	2	Digby	1			
Osborne, Thomas	Loyalist	8	Digby	Street, William	Loyalist	1	Digby	1			
Ott, Jacob	Loyalist	6	Digby	Stricht, John	Loyalist	2	Digby	1			
Owens, Francis	Loyalist	2	Digby	Stump, John	Loyalist	4	Digby	1			
Page, John	Loyalist	1	Digby	Tarrant, William	Loyalist	1	Digby	1			
Parker, James	Loyalist	1	Digby	Taylor, James	Loyalist	4	Digby	1			
Parker, Simon	Loyalist	2	Digby	Thomas, Joseph	Loyalist	1	Digby	1			
Parkes, James	Loyalist	3	Digby	Thomas, Joseph	Loyalist	4	Digby	1			
Parkes, John	Loyalist	1	Digby	Thomas, William, Capt	Loyalist	7	Digby	1			
Parr, John	Loyalist	3	Digby	Thompson, Samuel	Loyalist	1	Digby	1			
Patterson, Joseph	Loyalist	1	Digby	Thompson, Alexander	Loyalist	6	Digby	1			
Peterson, Widow	Loyalist	3	Digby	Thompson, Samuel	Loyalist	1	Digby	1			
Paul, John	Loyalist	1	Digby	Thurston, Lawrence	Loyalist	6	Digby	1			
Peach, James Jr	Loyalist	1	Digby	Tice, Abraham	Loyalist	1	Digby	1			
Peters, Maurice	Loyalist	3	Digby	Tidd, Samuel	Loyalist	2	Digby	1			
Petti, Silas	Loyalist	1	Digby	Timpany, Robert, Major	DO	9	Digby	1			
Petti, Benjamin	Loyalist	4	Digby	Titus, Daniel	Loyalist	1	Digby	1			
Phillips, Jacob*	Loyalist	1	Digby	Titus, Edmund	Loyalist	2	Digby	1			
Pierce, Richard	Loyalist	1	Digby	Titus, Isaac	Loyalist	7	Digby	1			
Pierson, James	Loyalist	2	Digby	Titus, Jacob	Loyalist	1	Digby	1			
Pilgrim, Francis	DS 1st NJ Volunteers	2	Digby	Titus, Loey	Loyalist	1	Digby	1			
Plinckston, Fleming	Loyalist	2	Digby	Tobias, Christian	Loyalist	6	Digby	1			
Plumb, Jacob	Loyalist	1	Digby	Tobias, Daniel	Loyalist	1	Digby	1			
Pompey*	Slave to Capt Young	1	Digby	Totten, James	Loyalist	1	Digby	1			
Post, Gilbert	Loyalist	2	Digby	Totten, Joseph	Loyalist	2	Digby	1			

- No.
 21. Daniel Soales, (sold to Soales,) a dwelling.
 22. Charles Ferguson, (sold to Daniel Soales,) a dwelling.
 23. Thomas Crane.
 24. Joshua Northrup.
 25. Thomas Westcott.

QUEEN STREET. R.

26. Morris Peters, a dwelling, a grant.
 27 & 28. Morris Peters, a grant.
 29. William Simpson, now Waters.
 30. Daniel Tobias, a grant.
 31 & 32. Christian Tobias, a grant.

WATER STREET. S.

- 1 & 2. Benjamin Petite, a grant, (assigned to Abraham Miller, June 10th, 1785.)
 3. John Stewart, Mariner, (assigned, Jan. 15th, 1785) forfeited.
 4. Amos Botsford, vacated, (assigned, Thos. Hare, July 2nd, 1785.)
 5. Thomas Hare, by purchase, a grant.
 6. The Alley.
 7. Peter Walters.
 8. John McGuire, a grant.
 9. Benjamin Stearns, a grant.
 10. & 11. Jonathan Moorehouse, a grant.
 12. Isaac Swazy, (assigned, July 16th, 1785,) a grant.
 13. John Smith, (July 30th, 1785, assigned,) a grant.
 14. Levi VanKleck, (July 30th, 1785, assigned.)
 15. Israel Young.
 16. Fleming Pinkston.

WATER STREET. SECOND S.

1. Anthony Hollingshead, a dwelling.
 2. Griffith Jenkins, a dwelling.
 3. Ebenezer Ward, a dwelling.
 4. No Name, a dwelling. "This lot wrong, Cobb lives here."

N. B.—The name "Nicholas" should be before that of "Cobb."—I. W. W.

WEST STREET.

5 to 12. No names.—I. W. W.

MONTAGUE ROW. T.

- No.
 1. Daniel Hammill, (vacated, assigned, John Jackson, July 2nd, 1785,) a grant.
 2. Joseph Marvin, (assigned, July 16th, 1785,) a grant.
 3. Jonas Mead, a grant.
 4 & 5. Samuel Stanning, a two story dwelling, a grant.
 6. Thomas Huggeford, a two story dwelling, a grant.
 7. Joel Holmes, a two story dwelling, a grant.
 8. Simeon VanKleck.
 9 & 10. Lemuel Evans.
 11. Shubael Smith.
 12 & 13. John G. Joseph Brown, a grant.
 14. Philip Whatman.
 15. Peter Heaton.

KING'S STREET. T.

- 16 & 17. Joshua Tongue.
 18. Elizabeth Beeman.

QUEEN STREET. U.

- 1 & 2. Jereuniah Birdsell, a grant, (assigned, Jan. 7th, 1784.)
 3 & 4. John Edison, a grant.
 5. Peter Runneon, (assigned, Marth 4th, 1785.)
 6. Charles Hinkzman, a grant.
 7. Patrick Wearigan.
 8. John Morritt, (should probably be "Morford,") a grant.
 9. Harriet Mitchell.
 10. Elijah Sandford, a two story dwelling, a grant.
 11. James Pierson, a grant.
 12. Jemima Pierson, a grant.
 13. Jonathan Bishop, (relinquished, assigned to Amos Dillon, June 20, 1785.)
 14. Peter Smith, (having relinquished a lot on the Com.-mon.)
 15. Daniel Soales, (assigned, Jan. 7th, 1785.)
 16. Peter McMullin, a grant.
 17.
 18. David Cunningham.
 19. William Green.
 20. Peter Easton.
 21. John McDougall.
 22.

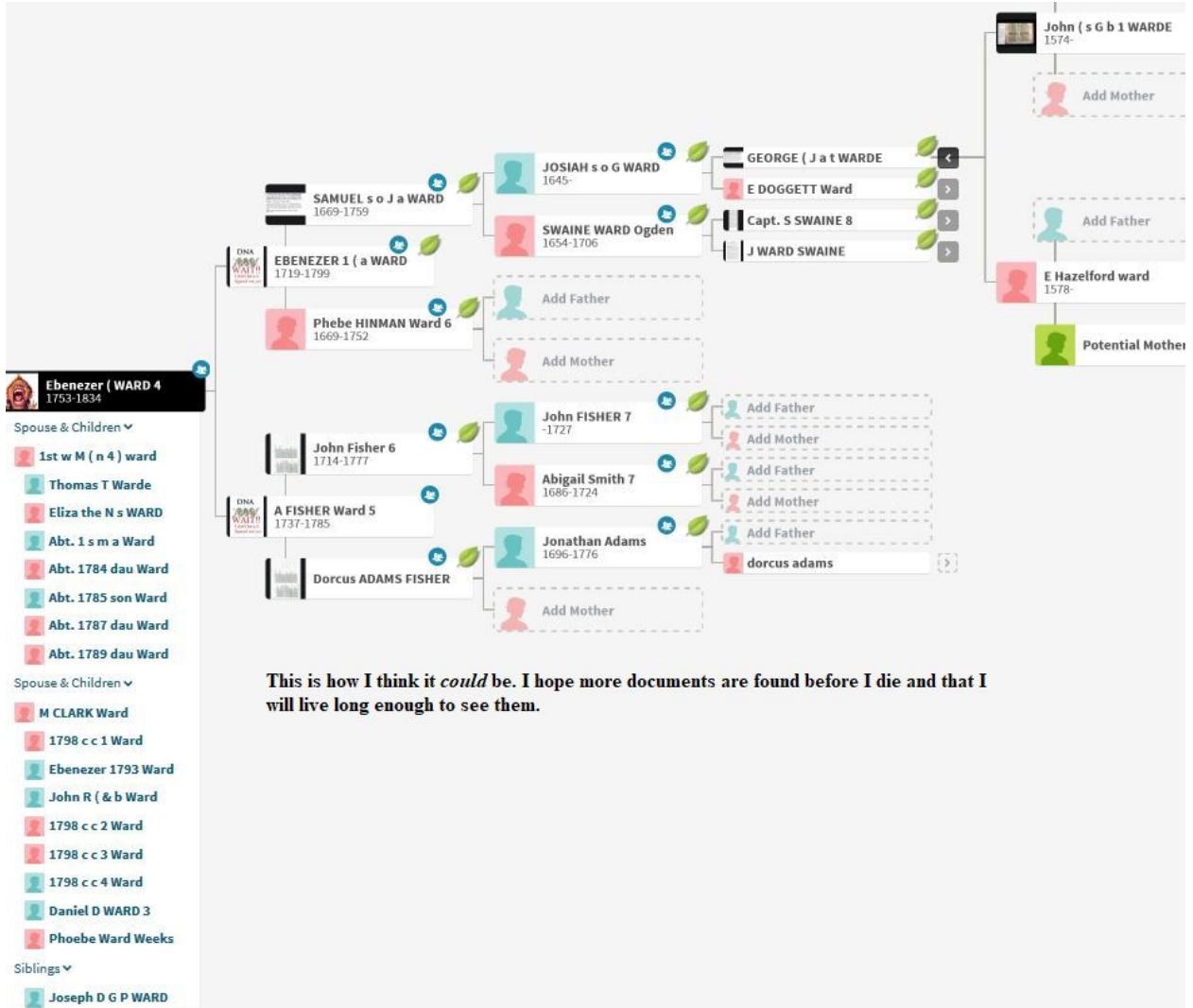
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

It is astonishing how little documentary evidence the Loyalists left behind them with regard to their migration. Among those who fled to England there were a few who kept diaries and journals, or wrote memoirs, which have found their way into print; and some contemporary records have been published with regard to the settlements of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. But of the Loyalists who settled in Upper and Lower Canada there is hardly one who left behind him a written account of his experiences. The reason for this is that many of them were illiterate, and those who were literate were so occupied with carving a home for themselves out of the wilderness that they had neither time nor inclination for literary labours. Were it not for the state papers preserved in England, and for a collection of papers made by Sir Frederick Haldimand, the Swiss soldier of fortune who was governor of Quebec at the time of the migration, and who had a passion for filing documents away, our knowledge of the settlements in the Canadas would be of the most sketchy character.

It would serve no good purpose to attempt
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I don't have this sorted even though I have been working on it for over 2 years. I've tried to connect any of the Wards who were Loyalists and went to Canada but they just don't make families that can be proven or even traced!

I have worked out a possible relationship among Uzal Ward, Samuel Ward, this Ebenezer Ward and all the siblings. There is no piece of paper that says Ebenezer Ward m. someone and as a Loyalist left New York in 1784. There is no piece of paper that says Ebenezer Ward, Loyalist, son of someone. There is no piece of paper that says Ebenezer Ward, son of someone married Peggy Clark in Prince Edward Island, Canada. Ebenezer was the most popular male Ward name in New Jersey from 1750ish to after the Revolutionary War.



Searches of databases are frequently made under the assumption that our ancestors gave the correct answers, that those answers were written legibly and that the writing was transcribed correctly. Not everything told to the enumerator of the census was the truth. Keep in mind that your relative may have told the census taker anything.

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Contact me: allpetsboarding@yahoo.com

GEDmatch Toni Walker kit #A183309

FamilyTreeDNA Toni Walker kit #B62118

GEDmatch Julie Walker kit #A264773

FamilyTreeDNA Julie Walker kit #B333980

Toni at MyHeritage kit: AN:26DA2E or AN-810E67